

REMARKS

In response to the Examiner's rejection of the claims and his remarks about the claims I, 2, 4, 5 and 11 have components C, D and E being O part by weight, I have used a positive amount as stated in the specification.

In claim 14 I would like to point out that the urea-urea condensate-sewer sludge composition contain active hydrogen such as the NH_2 - radical on the urea condensate, the -OH radicals on the carbohydrate, cellulose or sem-cellulose, oils and fats. I have at least 5 U.S. patents using urea, urea condensate or urea reacted with other amino compounds, polyalcohols or polycarboxyl compounds such as U.S. Patent No. 6,444,718 B1 wherein aqueous urea is reacted with polyisocyanate to make very good open celled rigid foam. The b component, an organic compound with one or more active hydrogen is not necessary but can be used. The component b has been amended to a polyol.

The "derivatives" have been removed from claim 4 and the type of has been clarified. The improper Markush language in claim 12 has been changed. The errors in the rest of the claims have been corrected.

In response to the Examiner's rejection of claims 1-6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 17, 19 and 20 I would like to point out that Karnemaat in claim 1 does not react the urea with the garbage particles, he only mixes the garbage particles and urea particles in step 3 then in step 6 he reacts the urea with the excess formaldehyde to form a urea formaldehyde condensate, in the present of an aqueous mineral acid. Karnemaat does not produce a urea-urea condensate-sewer sludge composition as is produced in this invention. In this invention a urea-urea condensate-sewer sludge condensate is produced before any aldehyde-urea-urea condensate-sewer sludge is produced. Karnemaat points

out in col. 2, lines 56-68 that his process for making fertilizer is to utilize a mixture of waste material, urea, urea-formaldehyde prepolymer containing an excess of formaldehyde and the reaction between the urea and urea-formaldehyde prepolymer is catalyzed by a mineral acid to form a condensate. Karnemaat does not state that he reacts the urea with the waste material but instead he produces formaldehyde-urea condensate mixed in the waste material. In all of his examples he only mixes the urea with the waste material then reacts the urea with a urea-formaldehyde containing excess formaldehyde to form a condensate.

In response to the Examiner's rejection of 1-6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 17, 19 and 20 I would like to point out that Moore in his claims utilizes a ureaform (urea-formaldehyde) produced by reacting 1 mol of formaldehyde with between 1.5 and 1.8 mols of urea in the presence of an alkali catalyst then adds an acid catalyst to continue to react the urea-formaldehyde with itself and sewer sludge using heat and pressure thereby producing a urea-formaldehyde condensate in the sewer sludge. The claims of this invention do not use formaldehyde or a ureaform to produce the urea-urea condensate-sewer sludge composition of claim 1 which is produced by mixing urea with the sewer sludge then heating the mixture and reacting the urea with the sewer sludge. In claims 8, 9 and 19 the urea-urea condensate-sewer sludge has already been produced before the aldehyde is added and reacted with the urea-urea condensate-sewer sludge composition to produce an aldehyde-urea-urea condensate-sewer sludge resin thereby producing an entirely different product than what Moore produces. Moore in col. 6 lines 55-60 adds potassium sulfate to the sewer sludge solid but doesn't say anything about reacting urea with sulfates because he uses an aldehyde-urea condensate in his mixture and that would have to react with any sulfates in the sewer sludge.

Karnemaat and Moore produces a urea-formaldehyde condensate mixed with garbage or sewer sludge whereas in this invention a urea-urea condensate-sewer sludge is first produced and then the urea-urea condensate-sewer sludge is then reacted with an aldehyde to produce an aldehyde-urea-urea condensate-sewer sludge composition. In the event that the Examiner does not agree with the above statement I will cancel the aldehyde claims 8,9 and 19.

In Summary:

1. Karnemaat heats the composted garbage to remove the water and does not heat the urea with the garbage therefore he does not react the garbage with the urea.
2. Karnemaat only mixes the urea with the dried composted garbage particles then he reacts the urea with a urea-formaldehyde pre-polymer in the presence of a mineral acid thereby producing a mixture of composted garbage used as the organic carrier material and urea-formaldehyde as the source of nitrogen.
3. Karnemaat does not claim that the urea reacts with the composted garbage but does claim that the urea reacts with the urea-formaldehyde pre-polymer.
4. Karnemaat produces a composted garbage and urea-formaldehyde condensate mixture and does not produce a urea-urea condensate-sewer sludge composition as is produced in this invention.
5. Moore utilizes a formaldehyde-urea condensate catalyzed by a basic catalyst which is mixed with the sewer sludge solids and further reacted by using an acidic catalyst in the sewer sludge solid..
6. Moore does not produce a urea-urea condensate as produced in claim 1 but he produces an aminoplast-sewer sludge condensate.

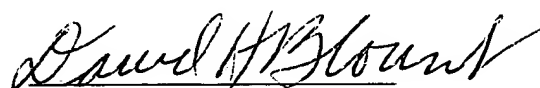
7. Moore produces a urea-aldehyde compound first then it is mixed and heated with the sewer sludge solids whereas in this invention the urea-urea condensate-sewer sludge is produced first then the urea-urea condensate-sewer sludge composition is reacted with an aldehyde.

Since Karnemaat and Moore produces an aldehyde urea compound mixed with composed garbage or sewer sludge and does not produce a urea-urea condensate-sewer sludge composition I request that the claims be approved and that a Patent be issued.

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